

LiDAR Feature Extraction Methodologies

2009 Civil Commercial Imagery Evaluation Workshop

Presented by:

Bill Emison, Merrick & Company



Feature Extraction Methodologies

- Imagery-based analysis is well-established and can be applied to LiDAR intensity images. Most of these approaches utilize intensity values (8-bit) and RGB values of coincident orthophotography to extract features.
- Commercial Offerings
 - PCI Geomatics Geomatica
 - Defiens eCognition
 - ERDAS Imagine
 - Overwatch Feature Analyst
 - ITTVIS ENVI

Pros/Cons of Imagery Analysis

- + Loads of commercial applications!
- + Well-established exploitation algorithms
- + May require stereo pairs
- - Loss of detail (from point cloud to image)
- - Difficult to assess ‘hard edges’ accurately (due to interpolation process) and understand all relevant vertical obstructions

Feature Extraction Methodologies

- LiDAR-based feature extraction is an emerging technology that utilizes the spatial characteristics of the point cloud, as well as the attributes of each point.
 - Location (x, y, z)
 - Intensity
 - Return Number (1-4)
- Commercial Offerings
 - Terrasolid Terrascan
 - Merrick MARS[®] Explorer
 - Overwatch LiDAR Analyst

Pros/Cons of LiDAR Analysis

- + Provides a very high degree of (3-D) detail
- + Airborne collections can be integrated with terrestrial & mobile datasets
- + Can be used to investigate obscured areas (ex. jungle environment)
- - Difficult to optimize algorithms of increasingly higher point density requirements
- - Typically requires low-altitude flight plan
- - LiDAR data is HEAVY! (difficult to manage very large AOIs)

Data Processing Workflow

- Reclassify raw LiDAR data into bare-earth and canopy classifications (automated)
- Refine classification of bare-earth surface (manual)
- Compilation (heads-up digitization) of hydrologic features (automated/manual)
- Building Compilation (automated/manual)
- Investigate canopy class to extract additional spatial features

Derivative Features

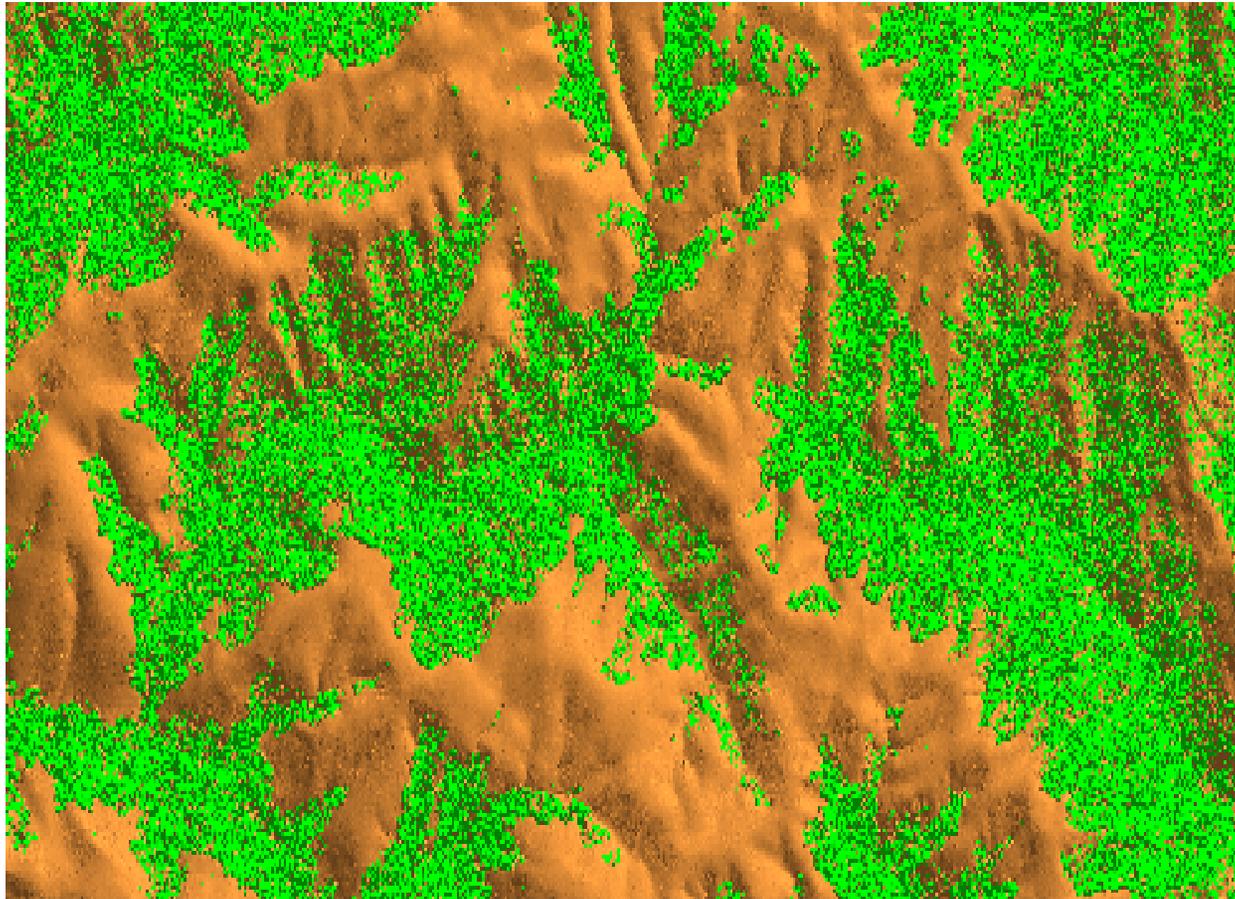
- **Bare-Earth & Canopy**

- **Hydrologic Features**
 - Lakes/Ponds (flat water)
 - Streams (single drain)
 - Rivers (double drain)

- **Buildings (planar)**
 - Roofline polygons
 - Building footprint
 - Flat, pitched or gabled roof segmentation
 - Polygonal vector generation; wire frame models

- **Planimetrics**
 - Roadways
 - Sidewalks
 - Driveways

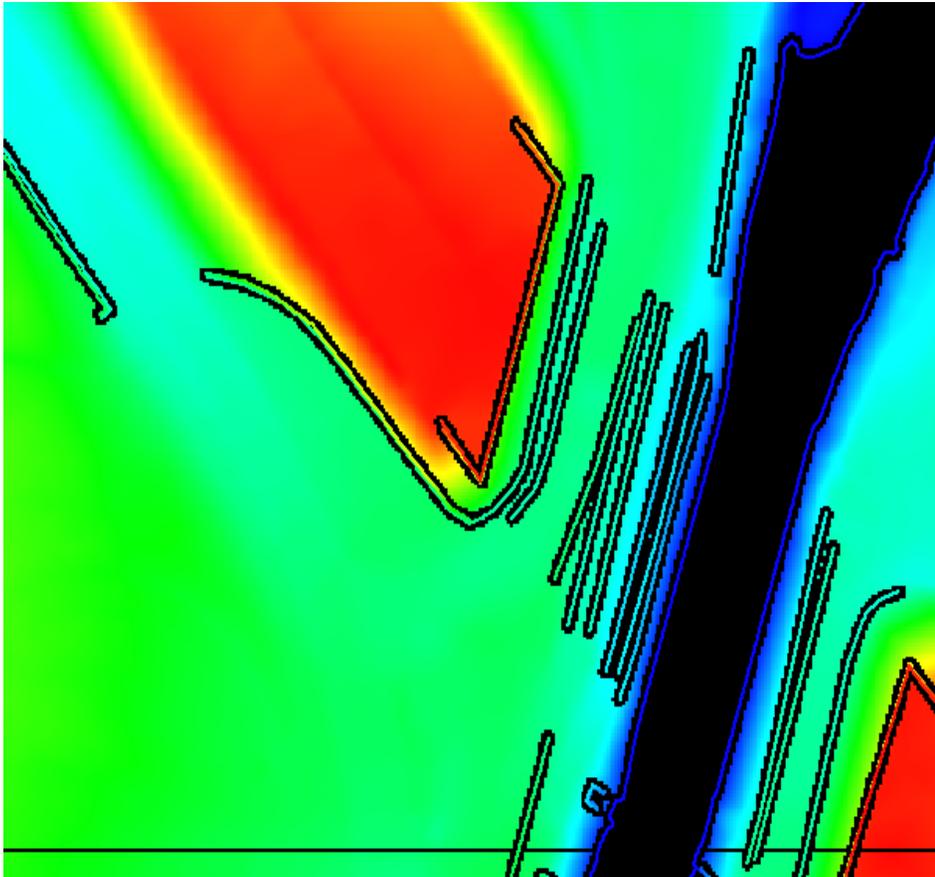
Bare-Earth Extraction



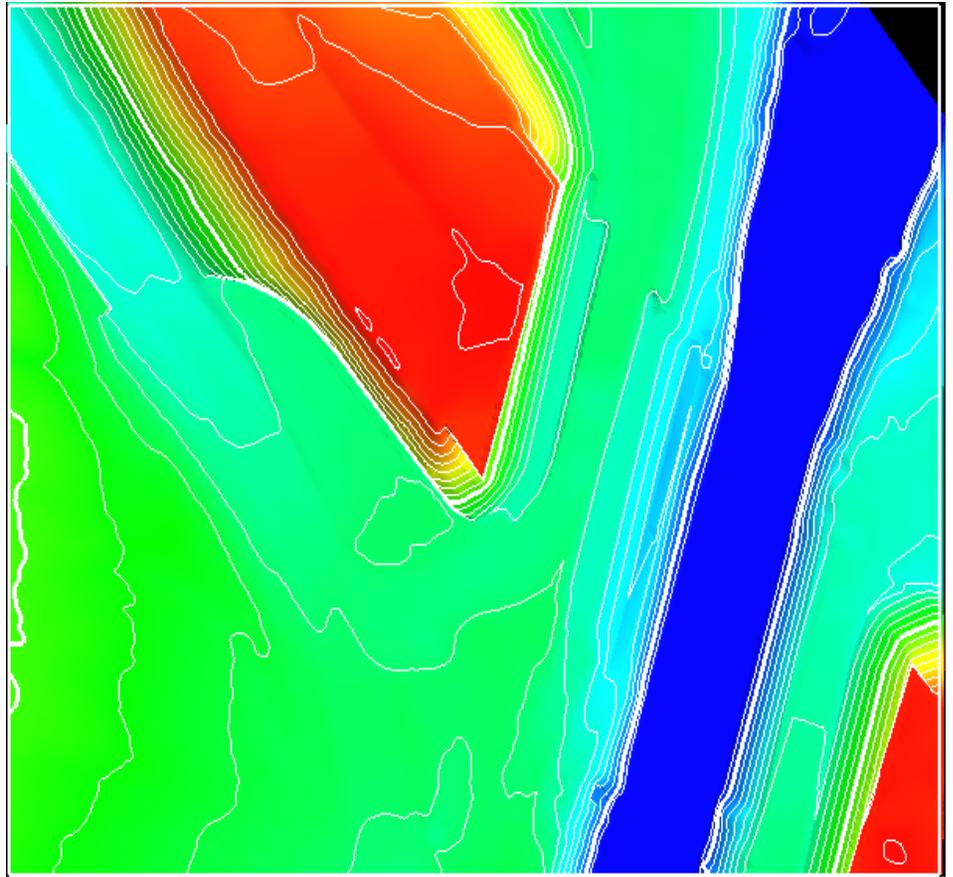
Green = Canopy (aka vegetation)

Brown = ground points (aka mass points, model keypoints)

Hydrologic Features

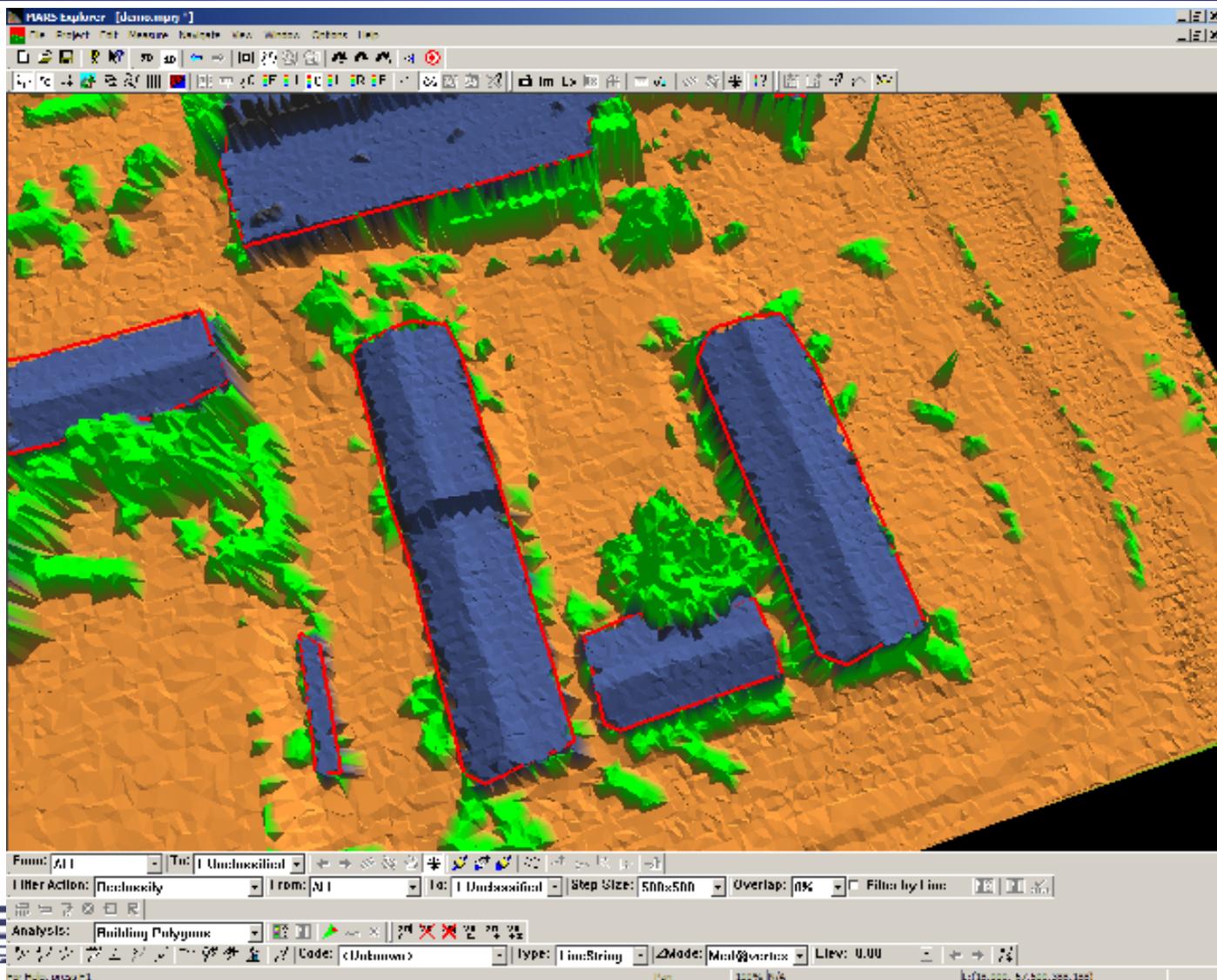


DSM w/ breaklines



Tinned DSM w/ contours

Building Features



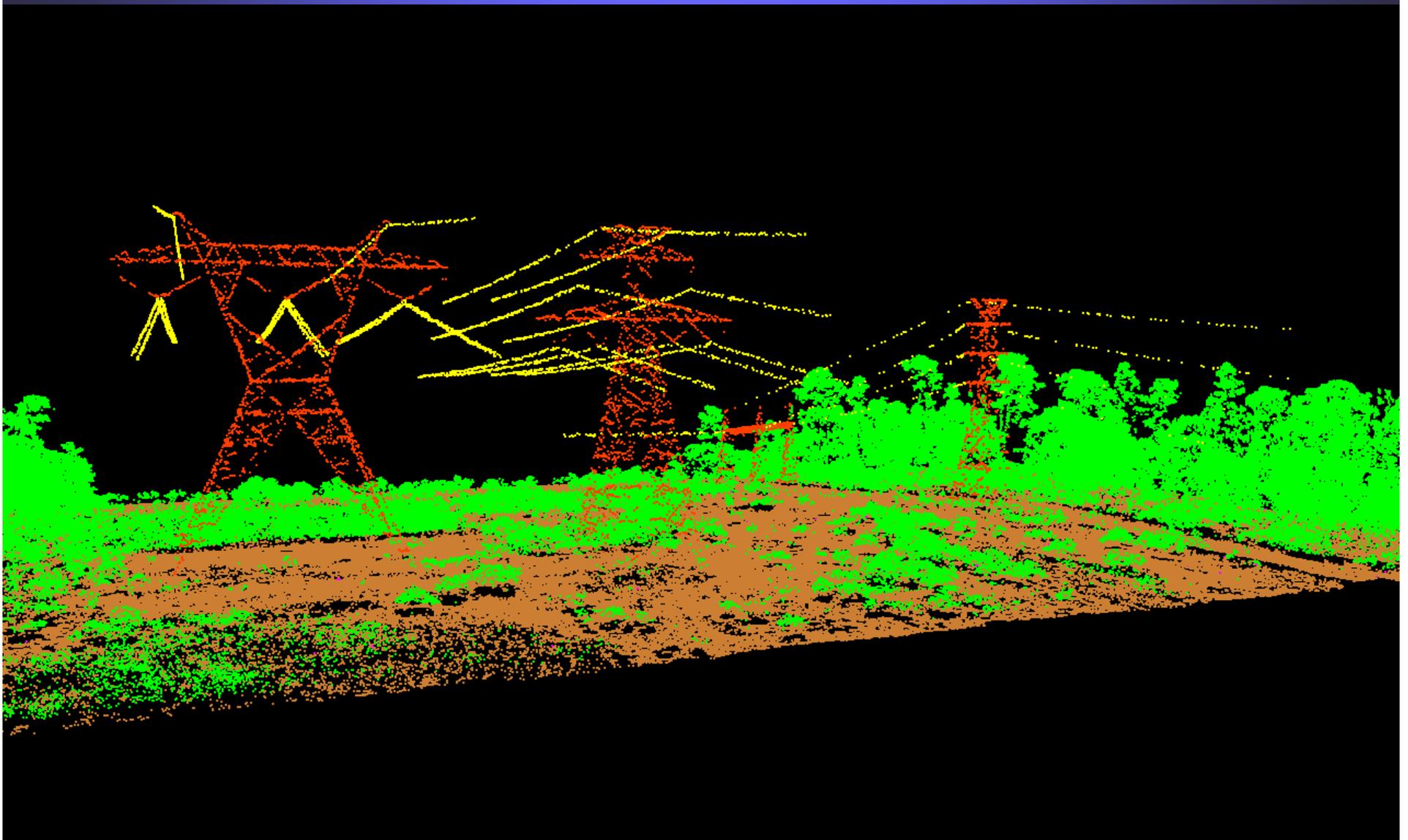
Derivative Features

- **Infrastructure**
 - **Transmission Lines**
 - **Pipelines**
 - **Storage Tanks**

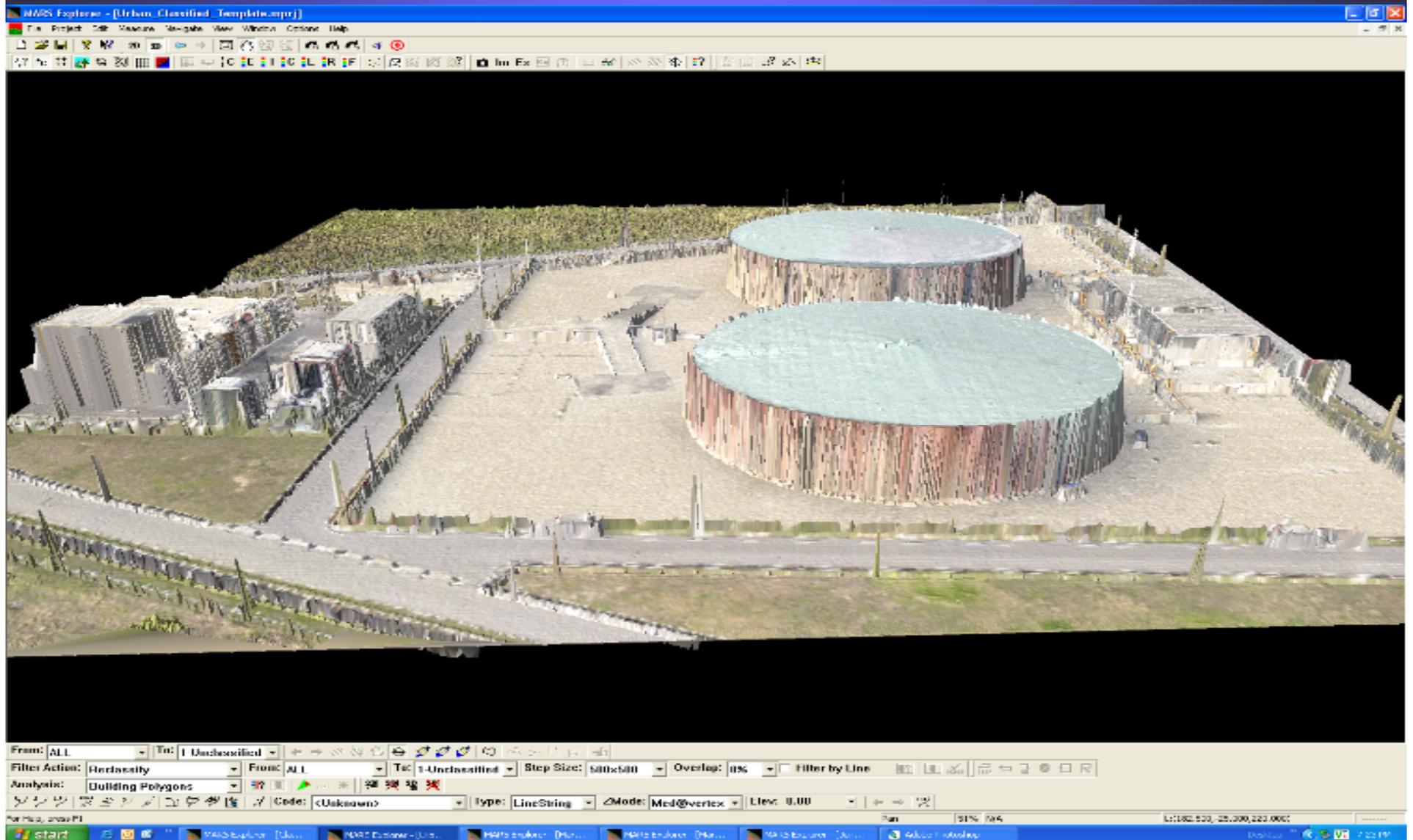
- **Topographic Data**
 - **Depression Contours**

- **Street ‘Furniture’**
 - **Street Light**
 - **Power/Telco Pole**
 - **Median**
 - **Fire Hydrant**
 - **Antenna(s)**

Utility Infrastructure



Utility Infrastructure



Defense & Intelligence Features

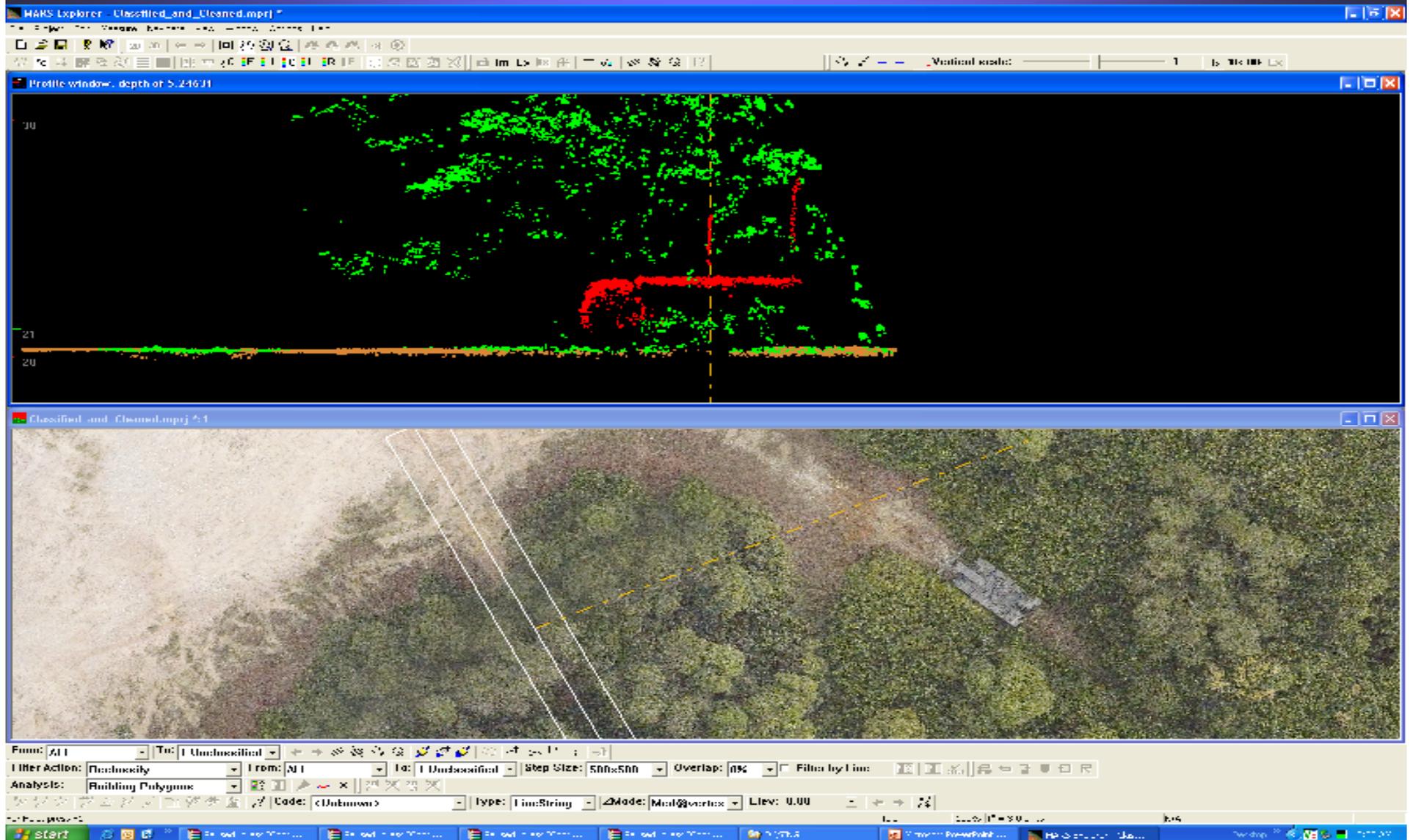
- **Under-Canopy Feature Detection**
 - Buildings (planar analysis)
 - Lines of communication (roadways); trails
 - ‘Full-spectrum’ exploitation!

- **Gaseous Effluent**
 - ‘Off-gassing’ from drug lab operations

- **Hydrocarbon Detection**
 - May indicate the presence of motorized vehicles

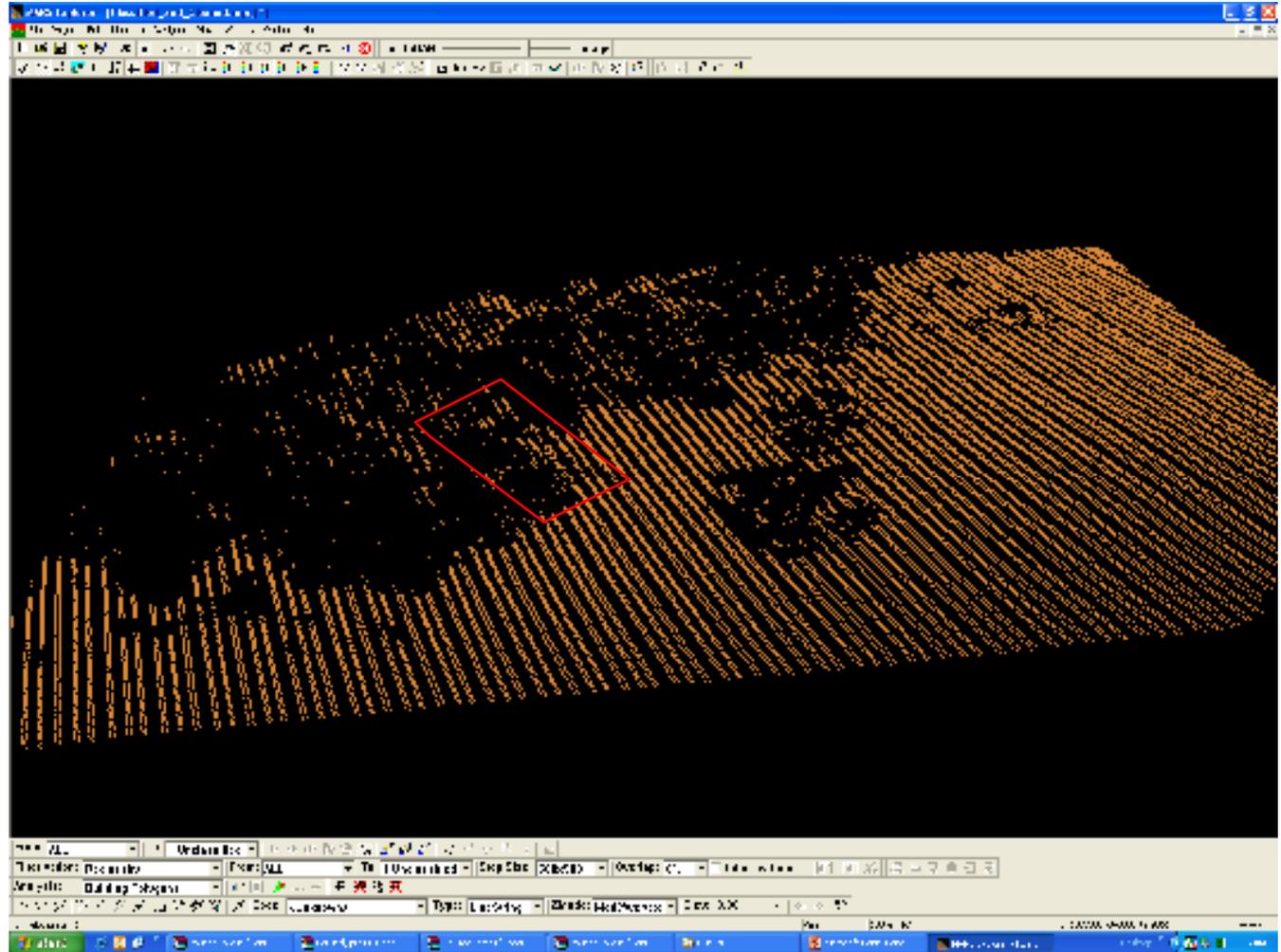
- **Integration of LWIR (Thermal Imaging)**
 - Coincident thermal signatures can help identify vehicles and structures

Under-Canopy Features

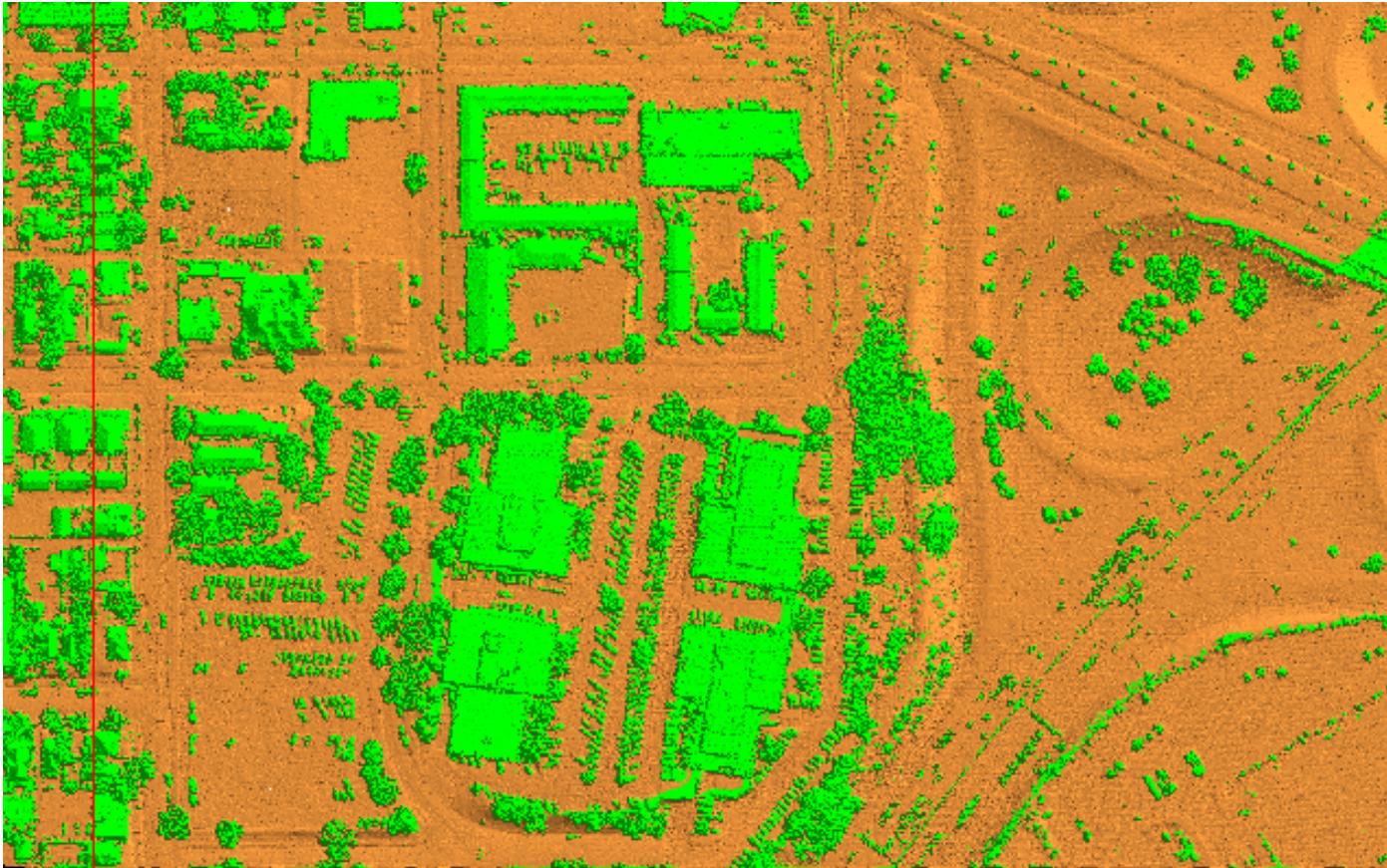


'Footprint' Detection

Vehicle was detected by finding the rectangular "hole in the ground" after the bare earth surface was generated.

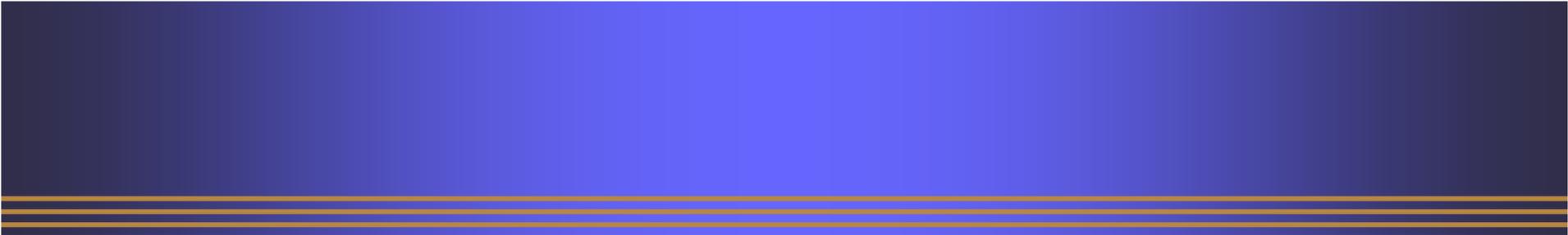


Classified Data



Green = Canopy (aka high vegetation)

Brown = ground points (aka mass points)

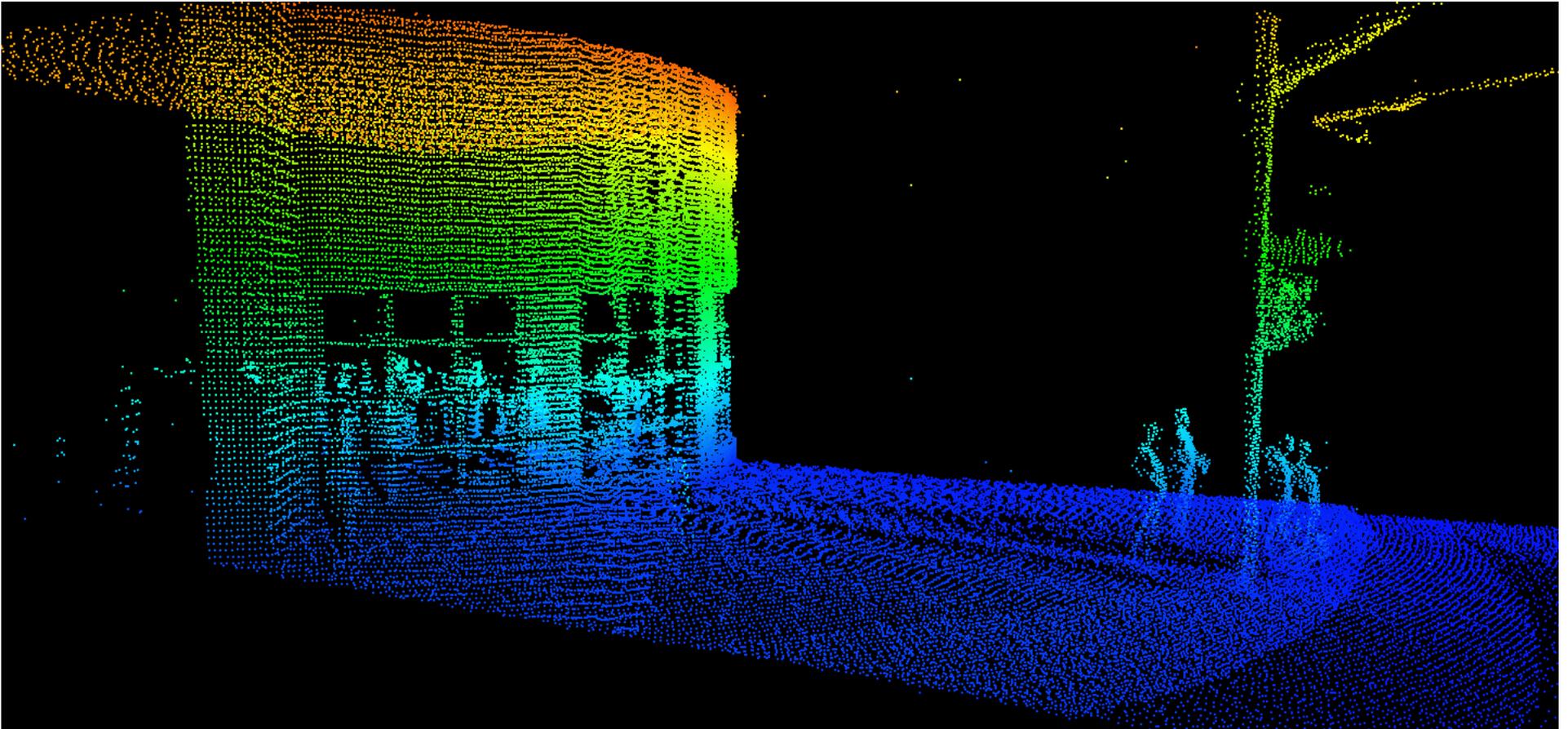


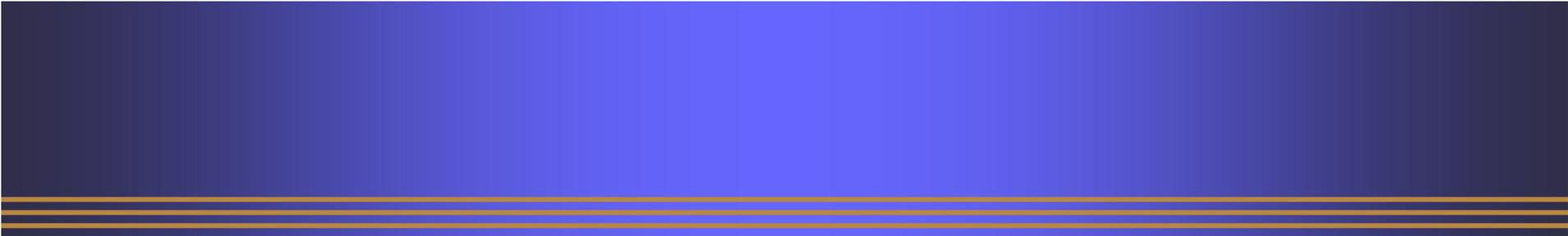
Future Trends

Terrestrial (Ground-Based) Laser Scanning



Mobile Scanning





**Questions?
Comments?**

THANKS for your attendance!